THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF TAXABLE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dangerous Traps for the Children of the Metropolis.

What the Public May Expect in Case of Fire or Panic.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Lives Daily Endangered.

The School Houses, Their Appurtenances and Surroundings.

At least one hundred thousand lives are daily entrusted to those having charge of the schools of his city, and in the light of recent events it was semed proper that a full investigation should be sade and the public assured in regard to the safety ance. There are in this city 104 schools (grammar, primary and colored schools), besides the cor-porate schools. The last report shows that for the year ending with December, 1872, the whole number of pupils on the roll was 236,167, distributed



236,167 It is unnecessary to state that the care of so many lives as above-mentioned should not be ensuch is the case. The Superintendent of Buildings of the Department of Public Instruction is a gentle man who has been connected with the schools for many years, and although he knows all about the buildings he does not worry himself much about the beliers, as that is "out of his line." It is very well to state that the engineer of the department nows all about heating and ventilating because he was "five year on twelve injin, sometimes when it was a workin' a fire, and we had to send her up to two hundred pounds, an' it was just as nice the day he left as the day he wint on, an' there was soit pine all around it and sheet iron on the outside on it." Several of the janitors who run "bilers" have qualified before the police authorities; but is safe to say that, notwith ing all these drawbacks, there is really more danger in any of the schools in if every possible adjunct in respect to the building fireproof, was strictly cared for. In these 104 schools, there are 84 boilers, 79 furfor hot air heating, and over one thousand stoves, and while the police authorities have carefully inspected each boiler and have fixed the 10 pounds of steam on in any of them, although they are subjected to a pressure of 110 pounds. It is wrong that the are of all the heating and ventilating arrangements should be under the consrol or one man, whose scientific record is very blosely circumscribed, and who can be found oftener at the City Hall than at the school houses

It would be wrong to create any alarm now in relation to the schools, as it is just twenty-one years nce any very serious casualty happened in any The casualty referred was the result of an alarm of fire. Some scores of lives were lost, but lesson then taught, although very bitter, has not been neglected, and it is now one of the regular exercises in the schools for the principals to dismiss the pupils in short order, drilling the teachers and pupils in case of fire, so that, should occasion require it, the schools could be emptied in a very few minutes. There are no "fire escapes" in the schools, but there are fire-proof stairways in almost all of the buildings, built of blue stone and enclosed by solid brick partitions.

From the reports given below, as well as from what has been said above, it will be seen that the schoolhouses in this city may be regarded as so many "tinder boxes" should a fire occur; but it is also very evident that the school authorities are doing what seems to them proper to ensure the safety of the lives committed daily to their care, although the choice of their "engineer" might

THE PIRST WARD has but three schoolbouses—one in Stone street, one in Greenwich street, near Rector, and one in Cedar street, near Greenwich. With the excention of the last mentioned the buildings are very old as olhouses, and, although the precautions in case of fire are pretty good, it is sad to say that should a fire occur during school hours there would be a holocaust beyond a doubt. All the buildings are old and heated by wood stoves, ex-cept the school in Greenwich street, which is

The grammar school in Greenwich street is by no means fortunate in its surroundings. It has tene ment houses at both sides, with an alley way run ning into the side, which would only serve as a recent order, the children are being drilled daily how they should go out in case of sudden alarm and there are now four stairways and good methods of escape, it is safe to presume that no immediate necessity will grise for the purpose of testing them.

The school in Stone street is an old "tinder box." It has been in use some fifteen or twenty years; is surrounded by warehouses of all kinds, and would prove to be a death trap should ever a fire occur or a panic of any kind be started.

IN THE SECOND WARD
there is but one schoolhouse, and that a primary
school. It is flanked by a tenement house on one
side and an oil store on the other; it is heated by steam, and is watched over by the father-in-law of old building, with narrow, winding stairways, and should a fire occur, it would be a physical impossibility for the children ever to get out without great loss of life. In the Third ward there are no sch and, of course, no danger.

there are three school-houses—one grammar school and two primary schools. The former, in Vande-water street, is badly surrounded, and, being heated by steam, might possibly be the scene of a great deal of trouble, if not positive loss of life, should a confingration ever occur. The two primary schools in the ward being heated by wood stoves are comparatively safe, as the teachers and anitors are all so much interested that they must watch the stoves and thus tend to the safety of attendants.

IN THE FIFTH WARD

there are but two schools—one grammar, in North Moore, and one primary in Vestry street. Neither is particularly safe, but although the surroundings are old and inflammable there is really but little

are old and inflammable there is really but little, if any, cause for alarm. Both buildings are heated by steam and, while carciully guarded, may yet be considered as traps of the worst kind.

IN THE SIXTH WARD there are two primary and two grammar schools, all of which are heated by stoves. The surroundings of each schoolhouse are so bud that it is almost unnecessary to specify them. Tenement houses, shops and factories of all kinds are hudded close against the schoolhouses, so that, notwithstanding the fact that the brother of Sheriff Brennan is Commissioner and general "boss" of the schools and teachers in the district, should any alarm be given during school hours the slaughter would be learful indeed.

SEVENTH WARD,

Grammar School No. 12, at 321 Madison street, is perhaps as unsafe a schoolhouse as there is in New York. The stairways are of wood, and are in a bad condition. The school is very old, having been built in 1812, and they are now putting in wooden ceilings and improving its condition; thut the best improvement they could make in this school would be to tear it down entirely and rebuild the structure. Owing to the strictures made in the Herallo some time since on the condition of this school, the Board of Education made some alterations in it, but it is nothing

pester than a tinder oox, and would burn, if it once caught fire, with terribie rapidity. The school is heated by thirty-four stoves.

Primary School No. 36, at 68 Monroe street, is a three story brick edifice, heated by steam from one boiler. It is a pretty good building. The janitor is not a practical engineer.

Grammar School No. 31, in Monroe street, near Montgomery, is in a fair condition and is thriving in its attendance. It was built in 1844, and is considered to be a safe building, owing to the large number of modes of egress. The back stairways are of stone. With eight hech brick walls. It is heated by tarry-four stoves, in which wood is burned.

Grammar School No. 2, in Henry street, is considered to be a safe building.

Grammar School visited in this ward was at 66 Grand street. This is a substantial looking building, and contrasts very strikingly with the tumble down shanites that are its immediate neighbors on each side, and that seem to lean upon it for support. There are three floors above the playground, and there appears to be abundant means for egress. There is a broad wooden stairway in the front, and suether of stone, with brick sides, leading from the top story, besides separate stairways for the primary department.

The colored school in South Fifth avenue, mear Grand street, seems to be, for its size, one of the most intricate structures in the city. It is only two stories high, and yet its passages would be an admirable beginning for a hapyrinth or maze. It has several stairways, but they are all narrow and built of wood. There is also one stairway on the outside of the building, built whelly of wood, which has so dilaphdated and worn out an appearance that it has almost the merit of being picturesque. The entrances are all on the front of the building. There are factories on each side of it. About ten or tweive years ago the building book fire, but it was extinguished before much harm was done, and none of the children were hurt. The school has five which must, inevitably, sooner or lat

ally charged with oxygen, the fetid odors of the surrounding neighborhood are very unpleasantly prominent.

The remaining school in this ward, at 545 Green wich street, between Chariton and Vandam, is also only a primary. It has three floors and several narrow statiways, one of them on the outside of the building. Only one of them on the outside of the building. Only one of them, however, is of brick and stone, and, amail as is the school, it is so narrow that, in the event of a serious panic, it would be very apt to be choked up.

NINTH WARD.

In this ward there are several very large and handsome school houses. That at the corner of Hudson and Grove seems admirably constructed in every way. On two sides the building opens directly on the street, and on the two other sides it is, with the exception of a smail factory, isolated from other structures. There is one large wooden statiway in the front and two very solid and apparently perfectly fireproof stairways of brick and stone leading from the top floor, besides other stairwars for the especial use of the lower floors. The Principal claims also that the discipline of the school is so perfect that he could empty it without difficulty in three minutes. Its one weak point is that it is heated by steam, and the boilers are attended to only by the janitor, who, however, is said to hold a certificate from the Board of Education.

At No. 274 West Tenth street there is a little

tion.

At No. 274 West Tenth street there is a little primary school, with two wooden stairways in front and two in the rear of brick and iron. These means of egress seem ample for the needs of the school. It is heated by a steam boiler, which is

means of egress seem ample for the needs of the school. It is heated by a steam boiler, which is under the charge of the janitor.

Primary School 18, at 189 Waverley place, is also very small. It has one wooden stairway in front and one in the rear, and it is heated by stoves, any danger from which could be at once detected. It is surrounded by first class tenement houses.

The grammar school for girls only, on Green which avenue, at the head of Charles street, is built with all the modern improvements, a steam-heating apparatus (under the charge of the janitor) included. On each side of it there are small brick houses, and the rear is open. It has one broad front stairway of wood and four others of brick and stone, which seem very solid and safe.

The boys' grammar school, at 208 West Thirteenth street, is much the same in its arrangements as the last. It is also heated with steam, and seems to have abundant means of egress.

At Horatio, near Hudson street, there is also a small school, the only dangerous point about which the close proximity of a number of shanties on the west side of it and a great deal of woodwork in the school yard facing it.

TENTH WARD.

Grammar School No. 20. in Chrystie street, be-

building can be emptied in three minutes. There is one wood and two stone stairways. The building is heated by hot air from a large farnace in the basement.

Grammar School No. 34, in Broome street, between Willett and Sheriff, is heated by steam from four upright boliers. There are wood and iron stairways in the building, and 1,600 children attend the school. The school is in excellent condition and the means of escape are simple, and could easily be taken advantage of.

Among the other schools visited is one on the corner of Stanton and Sheriff, which will be heated by steam from two boilers. The main stairway is wide, being built of wood. The back stairways are built of stone. The great trouble with this new building, however, is that there is too much woodwork on the lower floors. There is also a new school in Ludlow, near Delancey. No admission can be had to the building as yet. Colored School No. 6, in Allen, between Delancey and Broome, is in a wretched and flithy condition, and is entirely unsaie. Primary School No. 10, in Cannon street, near Broome, is in an unsafe condition. School No. 30, in Baxter, near Grand, has very wretched arrangements in case fire should occur. School No. 5, at 226 Mott street, in the Fourteenth ward, is also unsafe, particularly in the matter of the stairways. School No. 21, in Marion, near Spring, is believed to be in a safe condition. The other schools on the east side of town which we have not mentioned are generally supposed to be safe in case a fire should occur.

PIPPENTH WARD.

In this ward there are only three schools. The first, in Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, seems safe enough, considering the enormous use of wood made in this, as in apparently all other schools, by the architect. There is a broad wooden stairway in front and another of brick and iron on each side at the rear. The building is heated by steam, the two boilers being run by the janitor, who holds a certificate from ex-Engineer Dunham.

The prile grammar school in Twelfth street i

ning up the main stairway.

The school at 180 Wooster street did once catch The school at 180 Wooster street his base factory fire on its top story, when a neighboring factory as destroyed by flame. This, however, was a misfortune rat her than a fault of the school, which has, at any rate, very fair means of egress. The "fire" discipline of the boys is claimed to be very good, and they could all be got into the street within three minutes.

good, and they could all be got into the street within three minutes.

In this, as in the other wards above Fourteenth street, the schoolhouses generally have the benefit of tolerably good buildings for their immediate neighbors. At the school in Seventeenth street, near Eighth avenue, the great danger seems to be that the two back stairways, like the broad visitors' stairway in front, are of wood. They are also none too wide. The primary school on the lower floor has, however, independent stairways.

In Eighteenth street, near Ninth avenue, the schoolhouse is heated with steam, and the boilers are run by the janitor. There are, however, lour excellent stairways from the top of stone and brick, and though the school has a very large attendance its discipline is claimed to be as perfect as can be maintained in a smaller school.

The school in Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, also has steam apparatus, with two boilers, run by the janitor, who holds one of Mr. Dunham's certificates. There are three stone and brick stairways leading to the top, besides other wooden stairways from lower floors.

In Twenty-fourth street Grammar School 45 is heated by eight hot air furnaces, but all the stairways are of wood and are narrow and dark as well.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Grammar School No. 14, situated in Houston

stairways are of wood and are narrow and dark as well.

SEVENTERNTH WARD.

Grammar School No. 14, situated in Houston street, near Neriolk, is a brick structure, four stories in height. The building is a dangerous one so iar as the pupils are concerned. There are three entrances at the front of the building. The visitors' stairway, in the middle, is of wood, and the two stairs leading from the play yard to the rear part of the school are built of stone. There are thirty-six class rooms, heated by stoves, in which wood is burned. In the vicinity of the school are number of indammable tenement houses, and to the west of the school is a three story wooden rookery, one glance at which would dishearten a Fire Marshal.

Primary School No 9 is located at 42 First street It is of brick, and was at one time

the west of the school is a taree story wooden rookery, one glance at which would dishearten a Fire Marshal.

Primary School No. 9 is located at 42 First street. It is of brick, and was at one time a Methodist church. It is an unsafe building. There are three entrances and a wooden stairway in the middle entrance. There are no stone stairs in any part of the building. In case of a fire or panic it would puzzle the pupils to escape from the building. The school is heated by two hot air furnaces in the play ground and four stoves up stairs. There are eleven class rooms in the building. The school is entirely unsafe.

Grammar School No. 25 is in Fifth street, between First and Second avenues, is a large and imposing building, lately constructed of brick and stone. The building is heated by steam, and there are two boilers in charge of a man who has had seventeen years' experience as a practical engineer; but unfortunately this man is to be removed next week and the insividual who is to take his place, it is said, knows nothing whatever of the boilers. The lanitor of this school is not an engineer; but his wife says that "he is not one fool, and can take care of dem boilers." The school has stone stairway is edwood, and the building was opened hast September. There are no dangerous buildings contiguous to this school. Primary School No. 22, corner of Ninth street and First avenue, is heated by seventeen stoves, in which wood is burned. The building itself is an old one and is of brick. There are no fire escapes. The stairway is ead in case of fire.

Primary school No. 26, in Twelfth street, near avenue A, is built of brick and stone, and the stairs for teachers and visitors are of wood. There are two doors, one for males and the other for females, to get in or out of the school. The building is supposed to be safe in case of fire.

Primary school No. 26, in Twelfth street, near stairways in the wild was a feet in this city, the school is surrounded by brick tenement houses.

Grammar School No. 18 in Fourteenth stre

The boys' grammar school, at 208 West Thirteenth street, is much the same in its arrangements as the last. It is also heated with steam, and seems to have abundant means of egress.

At Horatio, near Husson street, there is also a small school, the only dangerous point about which the close proximity of a number of shanties on the west side of it and a great deal of woodwork in the school yard facing it.

Grammar School No. 20, in Chrystie street, between Belancey and Rivington, has over 2,000 publis, and is in a good condition and said to be safe from fire. It is heated by hot air from eight furnaces. There are four stairways which run to the tep of the building.

Primary School No. 3, at 100 Cannon street, is in a very bad condition. The stairs are wretchedly built, all of wood, and the building is very dark and illy ventilated. Were fire to occur here the children could not possibly escape. Adjacent to the school is a steam saw mill, and there are two large boliers and an engine, separated from the large boliers and an engine heat the building, but states that he believes that he can put on 100 rounds or steam without danger. The beams are as dry as tinder. Were the building to take fire a terrible disaster would be the result. The janitor is not deemed capable of running the boilers, as he has to have assistance from the contractors who placed the boilers in the building. The boilers were placed in the school simply on trial and it is not known whether they are safe or not. The school has been ex-

ning the boilers, as he has to have assistance from the contractors who placed the boilers in the building. The boilers were placed in the school simply on trial and it is not known whether they are safe or not. The school has been examined, but with what result is not known. The report has been made to the School Building Committee. The boilers have not yet been accepted as safe. This school should be investigated at once by some competent persons. It is one of the most dangerous schools in the city.

Primary School No. 4 is located in Sixteenth street, near First avenue, and is of brick, three stories in height. There are no fire escapes and all the stairways are of wood. The school was formerly occupied as a tenement house and is totally unfit for its present purpose. It is flanked on either side by dangerous tenement houses, and is insufficiently heated by two large stoyes, in which wood is burned. The school is really in a dangerous condition, and needs investigation. There is but one entrance or means of egress, and that is by the single door in front of the building. There is a huge lumber shed over the back stairs, which lead into the yard. The building will be occupied until May next for school purposes. The janitress does not live on the premises. The chimney is in a dangerous condition.

Grammar School No. 40, in Twenty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, is a four story brick building. The janitor has been seven years connected with the school, and he claims to be a practical engineer. He has had charge of the boilers for seven years, and he states that no accident has occurred during that time. He does not bank his fires, and he states that he is careful because his family live on the premises. There are three entrances in the front of the binding. There are stone stairways throughout the school, but at the rear there is a row of dangerous wooden stables, which are twelve feet distant from the rear, wall of the school.

Primary school No. 23, in Eleventh street, near Third avenue, has s

floor.

Grammar School 32, in Thirty-flith street, has stone and brick stairways from all the floors, though they are somewhat narrow. It is heated by steam, which is supplied by two boilers. The janitor has run them ten years without accident, though he only holds one of the Dunham certificator. The school in West Twenty-eighth street—Gram

The school in West Twenty-eighth street—Grammar School 33—is heated with steam and has two boilers, which are under the charge of the janitor, There are pienty of good and apparently saie stairways, of stone and brick.

The remaining school in this ward, in Thirtieth street—Grammar School 26—has just had its steam apparatus overhauled and improved; but it has been run by the present janitor, without accident, for three years previously. There are pienty of good stairways and the school is surrounded by good buildings.

A LAWYER ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

BOSTON, Jan. 11, 1872. Joseph H. Whitman, a lawyer of this city, is un der arrest, charged with forging a mortgage not jor \$10,000 and uttering the same. The accused is alleged to be implicated with Charles Foster, who was recently arrested in Canada on charges

OUTRAGED JUSTICE.

Exciting and Amusing Scene in a Pittsburg Court.

A Witness Bangs a Lawyer in the Eye-The Indignant Magistrate Kicks and Cuffs the Chap in Contempt-The Lawyer of the First Part Goes for the Plaintiff-Decision for the Defendant Because of "Blackguard and Villanous Conduct Before the Squire."

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 11, 1873. The office of Alderman McMasters, in the Pirth ward, was this afternoon the scene of a row of the liveliest description, the participants being men of national reputation. It appears that so during the late Presidential campaign Theodore Tilton dropped in upon Pittsburg for the purpose of delivering an address in favor of Horace Greeley for President. He did not belong to the democrats, and the Executive Committee did not bother them selves about providing him with a place to speak. However, one delegate to the Cincinnati Conven-tion introduced him to William McClurg, owner of the Academy of Music, and a bargain was struck for the hall on behalf of a mixed commission—that is, liberals and democrats. Since the election the proprietor has been running his shoes down en-deavoring to find somebody to pay his bill, the committee's affairs having gone into liquidation long ago, and, after spending months in this un-profitable amusement, he concluded to bring suit against a few prominent men of

Summonses were issued on the Mr. Thomas Mar-shall, known throughout the country as one of Mr. Greeley's stanchest supporters and workers; Dr. James King, liberal candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district; Mr. James K. Moorhead, Dr. H. T. Coffey and Hon. W. D. Moore, Chairman of the County Executive Democratic Committee.

The case did not develop anything extraordinary ide of the usual routine attending civil action for debt until the cross-examination of Mr. Mar-quiss by Mr. Marshall. As the examination got on witness and counsel for the liberal ring of defend-

witness and counsel for the liberal ring of defendants got up

AN EDIFYING TRIAL OF WIT,
at which the latter got the best of his inexperienced opponent. The questions worked the witness up to fever heat, and, rushing up to Mr. Marshall, he doubled up his fist and, shaking it under the attorney's nose, remarked:—

"I want you to understand that I'm not paid for swearing."

"I want you to understand that I'm not paid for swearing."
This remark did not ease his wrath to any appreciable extent, and before he had scarcely ceased speaking he let drive at the lawver, taking him larly in the eye and staggering him against the wall. The latter was encumbered with a heavy overcoat, but he seized his assailant by the throat, and while backing him to the wall got him into chancery, doubled him up like a jack-knife and draped both eyes in the highest style of art. This episode created

episode created
THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT.
The distinguished audience looked on aghast for
a moment; then numbers of them stoped towards
the door. Alderman McMasters, with surprising
agility, jumped from his seat and seized the beligerent witness, and with some assistance ejected
him from the office, the exit being accelerated by
sundry. SUDDIY
KICKS ADMINISTERED BY THE OUTRAGED MAGIS

Sundry
Kicks administered by the outraged magistrate,
While this scene was being enacted at the door wrangling between plaintiff's and defendants' counsel continued. As soon as the Alderman resumed his seat Mr. Marshall asked for judgment for defendants, reiterating the remark that McClurg never paid h s own dobts, even on judgments. Mr. McClurg promptly responded to the charge by calling the attorney a liar. The attorney a liar that attorney a liar. The attorney and McClurg, though a little man, was so wedged in among the erowd that he could not budge, and escape from the terrible visitations of Marshall's boot was out of the question; so he grinned with pain until he succeeded in crowding through the throng and reached the threshold. Then he went down flith avenue at a high rate of speed, and soon disappeared from view. Counsel for for plaintiff then announced that he had withdrawn from the suit. Mr. Marshall then demanded judgment for the decence and the maristrate yielded to his demand, with the following official endorsement.

Amost kightedure of blackguard and villanous conduct of the plaintiff in presence of the squire."

Thus ended the battle which proved a victory for the liberal cause. Several suits for assault and battery will be instituted on Monday.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Transgressors.

No less than 344 persons were taken into custody by the police of this city for violations of the law during the past week.

Taking the Taxes.

Taxpayers have responded handsomely to the summons of the Collector of Taxes. Last week the receipts amounted to \$121,139.

Property Clerk Krauschaur reports that during the month of December property to the value of

Earnings of the Academy of Music. The annual reports of the Brooklyn Academy o Music for the year 1872 have been submitted. The receipts amounted to \$38,564 and the expenditures were \$39,059. The five directors elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—Alexander McCue, Edward Whitchosue, Gordon L. Ford, E. S. Mills and James How.

Fire in a Hat Factory.

Shortly after five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building, occupied by John W. Neal as a hat factory, on Schenck street, near Finshing avenue. The flames, which proceeded from the bolier room, partially destroyed the structure, stock and machinery. The loss on stock, &c., sustained by Neal amounts to \$3,000; insured for \$2,500. The building, which is owned by Mrs. Catherine Frost, was damaged to the extent of \$1,500; insured for \$1,000.

Policy People Punished.

Captain Joel Smith, of the Second precinct, yes terday managed to find a policy shop in operation n his district. He made a descent upon an estab lishment at No. 16 Red Hook lane, and caught the players and dealers in the web. The prisoners taken were Andrew McClellan (late manager for the murdered man, Nicholas Duryea), John Primrose and John Smita. The accused were taken before Police Justice Andrew Walsh, who held them in \$1,500 bonds to appear for future examination. The requisite ball was furnished.

The Comptroller After the Tax Collector. Comptroller Schroder insists upon the Tax Collector, Mr. Lemuel Burrows, forthwith paying over to the Treasurer of the city the taxes collected on the 31st of December and the 2d and 3d of January. The subjoined emphatic communication was transmitted to the Collector yesterday:—

January. The subjoined emphatic communication was transmitted to the Collector yesterday:—

Comptroller's Oppice, Brodely, Jan. II, 1873.

Lewell Borrows, Esq., Tax Collector:—

Sim—I have not received the usual return required to be made to the Comptroller, stating the amount of taxes collected by you on the Bist day of December, 1872, and on the 24 and 3d days of January, 1873. From statement namiched by you to His Honor the Mayor I have ascertained that the aggregate amount collected on those dates is \$1,50,588 68. Deducting from the total amount collected by you for taxes of 1872 the total amount paid over by you to the City Treasurer I find that you withhold to-day from the city a balance amounting to \$964,900 03.

Now, as the officer required to examine, adjust and settle the accounts of all persons indebted to the Corporation for any purpose, and as the supervisor of the fiscal concerns of all officers of the Corporation who may receive or disburse the public lunds of the city. I deem it my duty to demand, and hereby do demand, that you forthwith pay over to the Treasurer of the city the sum of \$964,903 03, due to the city and now withheld by you contrary to law. Yours, respectually.

Mr. Burrows states that he is checking off payments as rapidly as possible, so as to balance his books up to the close of December and to pay over to the Treasurer all receipts up to that time; and the payments up to December 3 will be checked by Monday, when the money will be paid ever. He has made payments on account, and the difference between receipts and payments will not exceed four hundred thousand dollars. It is impossible to pay over on the day of receipt all tax money, and he says the Comptroller may demand as often as he may see fit, it will make no difference to him.

Fatal Result of the Barr Banquet. Alice Barkey died from the effects of burns re ceived at the City Hospital at an early hour yester ceived at the City Hospital at an early hour yester-day morning. The particulars attending the cir-cumstances of the case appeared in the Heral-D yesterday. Deceased had been an inmate of the Raymond Street Jail from the early part of Novemher until Friday last. She had been detained there, in company with Mrs. Rose Barr, as a witness gainst Hugh Barr, a brutal fellow, of forty-five

years of age, who had fractured the skull of one Margaret Bradley. The latter is still an inmate of the hospital, though she is said to be recovering from the effects of her injuries, which, for some time, were believed to be of a fatal character. It was upon the iavorable turn in her case that the iriends of Barr and wife exercised their induence to procure the discharge of the prisoners. The trio were released from custody on Friday morning, and repaired forthwith to the Barr's place of abode, a miserable, damp, dirty basement, beneath tenement house 48 Front street. During the absence of the monarch of the basement, Bridget Hussey and Susan McFadden had taken up their quarters there. In order to give the returned jail birds a becoming welcome Miss McFadden produced the body of two mutilated ten cent stamps from the recess of a capacious pocket. With this not considerable amount Susan repaired to a neighboring Irish-town whiskey store and there procured, in exchange for the much-decayed currency, a surprisingly large quantity worse fire water than ever the oldest inhabitant of Jersey swallowed. The liquor was drunk by the parties named. Barr called for more. It was not forthcoming, not because of any miserly disposition on the part of the ladies present, but rather on account of impecuniousness. He was unreasonable and brutal, and swore he would have satisfaction. Thereupon he emptied a canful of kerosene oil over the stove, which was red hot. Flames shot for the own of the surprising their lives; but poor Barkey was frightfully burned, and died in great agony at the hospital, as set forth. The parties were all arrested, and were sent to jail on short commitment by Justice Waisn yesterday. Barr says he knows nothing about the occurrence, and must have been drunk.

CONTINUATION OF THE SLEIGHING CARNIVAL

Fast Horses and Fast Men-Life on the Road.

cellent and the trotters have been out in full force. We have now had over two weeks of sleighing, and the road men have got their pets in fine trim and up to snow work, so that they can show plenty of speed when called on. There is no finer sight in the world to a lover of outdoor sports than can be seen every afternoon "on the road." The majority of horses are very fast, handsome and valuable, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails among horse-men, who are delighted to have an opportunity of enjoying such good sleighing for so long a time. In the Park and on Sixth and Eighth avenues, avenne St. Nicholas, the Central avenue and the South ern Boulevard the sleighing continues excellent, with no bare spots over their whole extent, a very unusual thing for New York.

fastest trotting teams on the road in his black mares Charlotte Cushman and Kitty Crumb. The Captain is a splendid driver and can place his team wherever he chooses when he goes for a "brush."
He set sail for Frank Work, with the Kerner mare, a few afternoons since, and, although the mare is second to none, after trotting over a mile she had to strike her flag to the Captain and his gallant A number of matches have been trotted on the

road during the week, but they did not prove as interesting to outsiders as the impromptu

interesting to outsiders as the impromptuse of the country of the country of the country of the country of the commodore's party," do some hot work. They consist generally of the Commodore, with his Mountain Girl and mate, or Lady Bacchus, Captain Jake Vanderbilt, with his pretty mares; William Vanderbilt, with his mare Nellie or sorrel Saratoga; Dr. Corey, with either Madawaska Maid or Commodore Nutt; Frank Work, with his big mare, and half a dozen others hanging on their skirts. In the midst sits the Commodore, silent as a statue, and on either side the eager faces of the other gentlemen; at it they go and "tear up the road."

The great trotting team of stallions, Honest Alien and George Wilkes, driven by E. Simmons, had a brush on Taursday afternoon with the roan horse Walter, driven by P. Fleming. The gallant little roan carried too many guns for them, however. Harry Hamilton's team, Buffalo and Wilses, have been trotting very fast. On Friday afternoon Dan Mace drove Eph Simmons' team, Buffalo and Walter, and dashed up the road at a tremendous rate, swamping all that followed in his wake. Mr. A. E. Williams' bay mare Katie has been out every day, and has proved herself a gallant trotter—fast, steady and lasting. Mr. Seaman has driven a black horse of great speed and beauty. Mr. John Richards has driven his chestnut gelding Mayslick; Mr. Frank Robbins a pair of brown horses; Mfr. Ayres has taken his aally afternoon rides behind a new chestnut team. Professor L brown horse Kennebec together, and they go ver-fast. He has also appeared behind the wel-known big mare Lady Ross, who can de-some tall speeding to a sleigh. Mr. Thoma P. Walace has been riding behind hi-last young road team, whose magnificen action and sleek coats are proof of their being new bred ones. Mr. William M. Humphreys has beer driving his black norse, and shows great speed

rith him. Tom Broadway, Jr., has been out with bay mare Tom Broadway, Jr., has been out with day mare Starlight Nell, chestnut gelding captain, bay mare Volunteer Girl, pacing gelding Dan, Island Eoy and others. The number of good horses is legion, and to name them all would take more space than we have to spare. Such a season of sport and pleasure "on the road" has not been known for many years, and the partakers thereof are correspondingly happy.

SKATING.

Yesterday at the Park-The Fun and Frolic of the Occasion.

It seemed yesterday afternoon that nearly al the boys and girls, as well as many of Gotham's the boys and giris, as well as many of Gotham's adults, were at the Park indulging in the pastime of skating. At noon the cars leading to the principal entrances were filled about Fourteenth street, and more than one conductor felt that the occasion was, indeed, pleasant for the juvenile community Although bright, the day was very cold. It was freezing from early morning, and increasing in such intensity at nightfall that those who had thermometers outside the doors and were of speculative dispositions were wearned with noting its diminishing tendency, and though around fires that were pleasant, would involuntarily shrug their shoulders and shrink more closely within themselves. On the lake at two o'clock there were over three thousand present and everybody was jolly. There were more than the ordinary number of suspicious fails on the ice by those of the fair sex who had masculine and youthful escorts. The sequence of such tumbles were necessitated by taking the prostrate girl around her waist to lift her up until she recovered from the shock, and this was a special attraction of itself. Nightfall brought recruits, and when the lamps were lighted the enthusiasm was at its height. The beaux and belles fairly revelled in the enjoyment of the character, there was mirth all around. When the word was passed to "clear the ponds" all took off the "ringing steel" with relutance, feeling that the day had been of the most enjoyable nature.

HORSE NOTES. in such intensity at nightfall that thos

The disease known as cerebro-spinal meningitis has again made its appearance and has attacked quite a number of work horses during the past week, but so far as known no valuable horses are

week, but so iar as known no students are suffering from the disease.

The trotting gelding Gray Eddy is wintering at Captain Kennedy's stock farm at Cornwal, Orange county, N. Y.

Mr. J. Alcott has several handsome Hambletonian

Mr. J. Alcott has several hardsome hardself-discollar, there, four and five years old. These youngsters exhibit the strongest traits of their high breeding, and give admirers of the Messenger blood rare pleasure in their inspection.

Billy Borst, the fastest pacer in the world, whose record is 2:14½, has been driven several times lately to a sleigh by his owner, Mr. Brown, of Harlem. This gentleman has also a very fast trotter, a cray golding.

A BROKEN BAIL.

Smash on the Missouri Road-Several Persons Injured.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11, 1873. An express train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway struck a broken rail two miles north of Montgomery at three o'clock yesterday morning, and the baggage car and two coaches and the Kansas City sleeping car were thrown down an embankment and turned over. Edward Churchiti, of Pana, Ill., had his collar bone broken and was otherwise severely injured. Ten or twelve passengers were more or less hurt, but none of them seriously.

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

Lydia Sherman Sentenced in New Haven for the Murder of Her Husband.

A Murderer and a Murderess in Court-The Murderess is Calm and Happy-Spectators Horrified at the Woman's Demeanor-A Startling Confession Expected.

Lydia Sherman, the modern Lucretta Borgia, has finally been sentenced, and the balance of her natural life will be spent inside the walls of the State Prison, at Wethersfield. This announcement, so long expected and so long deferred, was made in the Superior Court, in this city, to-day. Rumors THE HEARTLESS MURDERESS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11, 1873.

was to be sentenced had the effect of drawing a large number of spectators to the court room, and among the auditors were many ladies of distinction, all anxious to hear the sentence, and see how the wretched woman would receive it.

Contrary to general expectation the unfinished business of the Court was first disposed of, and, inasmuch as this was of a tragical nature, the assembled spectators were not unreasonably impatient. The trial of

JOHNSON, THE MURDERER OF MRS. HESS, in Meriden, was progressing at the time. John Harry Johnson was a laborer. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and came to this country early this year. Going to Meriden, he obtained work in one of the manufactories of that city, and soon afterward went to board with Mrs. Hess. He-had not been there long before misiortune over-took him, and then his troubles began. He went one day last July and tried to get his clothing from his landlady. He was in arrears for his board, and Mrs. Hess would not allow him to take his goods away. He started to go up stairs, and Mrs. Hess interposed. A struggle ensued, in which Johnson stabbed his boarding mistress in the neck with knife, inflicting a wound from which she died within twenty-four hours, Johnson has been on trial here during the whole week, and this forenoon the charge was given to the jury by Judge Lafayette F. S. Foster. The jury was out only about twenty

A VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE PIRST DEGREE. During the Johnson trial Mrs. Sherman was brought into Court by the jailer. She was not so excited as her escort, and if this had been a State of woman's rights an impartial observer would have been at a loss to know which was the prisoner and which was her custodian. Of the two Mr. Webster,

woman's rights an impartial observer would have been at a loss to know which was the prisoner and which was her custodian. Of the two Mr. Webster, the jailer, was the most contused and excited. The real criminal, according to the verdict of the jury in July last, was COOL. CALM AND COLLECTED, and evidently happy. A day or two ago she said she was happy, and from her demeanor this morning it was evident that she was not going to break down. The spectators were not prepared for such nonchalance as this, and when Lydia received her sentence and did not cry or laint or swoon, they all united in declaring her a wicked woman. A terrible scene was expected, but THE MUDERERS WAS "GAME" all the way through, and the judges and officers were as much surprised at her indifference as the disappointed spectators. The scene was not very dramatic. Jailer Webster, trembling and nervous, exceed the smiling Borgia to a chair in the middle of the court room; there was a spasm of painful silence—painful to all except Lydia. She scened to enjoy it. Judge Sanford, who was to pronounce the law's decree, straightened himself up and gave a dignified glance around the court room and then began as follows:

"Mrs. Sherman, as one of the Court before whom you were recently tried and convicted of one of the highest crimes known to the law, I am now called upon to pronounce upon you the law's sentence. Before doing so, however, if you desire to say anything, the Court will give you opportunity."

Samuel M. Gardner, of Derby, one of her counsel, responded in her behalf that she had nothing to say, and was ready for sentence.

Horatio N. Sherman, by means of a deadly polson by you administered to him, and so you were charged with having committed the crime of murder in the first degree. Upon that indictment you were tried by a jury argely of your own selection. You were ably defended by most able counsel, and after a full, fair and impartial hearing were pronounced by your triers guilty, not of the crime as charged against you, but of nurder in

of the crime of murder in the second deg

of the crime of murder in the second degree, and so you

SCAPE THE GALLOWS

only to suffer life-long confinement within prison, waits. The Court has no discretion as to the term of your imprisonment. We can only pronounce, the sentence provided by the statute, which is that you, Lydia Sherman, having been duly and legally convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree, be imprisoned in the Connecticut State Prison during the period of your natural life.

The throng which had gathered to await the sentence waited to see the famous murderess taken away. The pleasant-faced Sheriff Scott soon appeared and appointed beputy Sheriff Scott soon appeared and appointed beputy Sheriff Stevens to deliver the woman to her friend, Jailor Webster, which he slid within two minutes after her sentence. Then everybody who was excited was anxiously inquiring when

THE LONG EXPECTED CONFESSION would be published. It is rumored that the famous murderess is preparing a statement of her life, which will disclose not only the crime of which sho has been convicted, but also include an acknowledgment of various capital offences. But still, as she said upon leaving the court room to-day, she is the happiest woman in the world.

NEW YORK CITY.

The police arrested 1,083 persons last week. Marshal Hart granted 134 licenses during the past week, receiving \$210 25.

There were 588 deaths, 484 births, 211 marriages and 41 still births in the city last week.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports twenty-two fires during the past week, which involved an estimated loss of \$9.725, and insurance \$85,300. The Fire Commissioners are continuing the work

of inspecting public buildings, to ascertain their condition as regards safety from fire. During the past six days there were twenty-two cases of smallpox reported. Eight deaths from this cause were reported during the week ending yesterday at noon.

Among the imports of the week were the follow ing:-Ale, \$6,473; brandy, \$14,565; beer, \$9,334; cordials, \$1,324; champagne. \$49,113; gin, \$1,529; mineral water, \$1,278; porter, \$506; rum, \$1,148; whiskey. \$1,509; wine. \$18,101.

A decent looking young man named Thomas J. Turner was arrested and arraigned yesterday be-fore Justice Bixby at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with picking pockets on a Third avenue car. He was held in default of \$1,000 bail for trial.

Arthur McQuade, a young man twenty-four years of age, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. On Friday deceased was taken to the Hospital from the Twentieth precinct by ambulance, he having been run over by one of the city railroad cars and fatally crushed. Coroner Keenan will make an in-vestigation. The residence of deceased did not

James Donahue, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makes the fol lowing report of business for the week ending Jan-uary 11:—Applications for employment, 1,044; of these there were 143 males and 901 females. Male help required, 109; female, 866. Situations pro-cured for 78 males and 702 females; whole number of situations procured for the week, 750.

On January 1, Mr. James Kennedy, aged 24, a resident of Jersey City, and an employe of the Central Railroad, left Jersey City and crossed on the ferry to New York, to make a call. He was sobe at the time, and is a young man of temperate habits. Since that time he has not been heard of, it is supposed he met with foul play on this side at the hands of some one of the gangs which infest the Jersey ferries. The following is his description:—Height, six feet; smail mustache, smail imperial, scar on chin, heavy overcoat, claret colorical claret colored suit, high slik hat.